(a) what is the outstanding amount advanced by nationalised banks to tobacco trade; and

(b) what is the total value of banks guarantees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and premissible under the rules.

Tribunal to deal with bank recovery cases

67. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI SOM PAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to form a separate tribunal to deal with bank recovery cases; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) Government has decided to set up Special Tribunals for recovery of dues of banks and financial institutions over a specified limit. These Tribunals would help in reducing the existing delays in settling the disputes regarding dues of banks and financial institutions, avoid blocking of their funds in prolonged litigations and also improve their financial strength. The Tribunals are proposed to be set up under an act of Parliament.

Preventing generation of black money

68. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are taken by Government to annihilate the generation of black money; and

(b) whether Government propose to amend the constitution suitably so that economic offenders are awarded capital punishment and tax evasion, adulteration and black marketing are minimised and generation of black money is wiped off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) Income Tax Act, 1961 contains a number of provisions aimed at reducing the generation of black money. These include *inter alia* provisions regarding compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts in appropriate cases, prohibition of cash transactions under sections 269SS and 269T and pre-emptive purchase of properties under Chapter XXC. The Act also contains provisions regarding penalties and prosecutions for punishing tax defaulters. At the same time the Act also contains provisions regarding summons, surveys and searches etc. enabling the Department to carry out search operations, survey operations and verifications etc. to detect tax evasion. In the recent past provisions regarding presumptive taxation have also been introduced to encourage small and marginal traders to pay tax under a simplified procedure However generation of black money is a continuous process and so is the process of its annihilation.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Steps taken to contain price rise

69. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by Government to contain price rise and inflation;

(b) whether there was any month so far during the yaer 1992-93 which witnessed a zero or a negative growth of inflation in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The Government have taken various steps to contain price rise and inflation. These include strict control of the fiscal deficit, a tight monetary policy; augmentation of domestic stocks of wheat and rice through timely imports, relaxation of import compression measures to boost industrial production and strengthening of the poblic distribution system.

(b) and (c) The weeks when the rate of growth of inflation during 1992-93 was zero or negative are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Weeks showing a zero on negative rate of growth of inflation during 1992-93

Week-ended	(percent) Change over preceding week
1	2
18 April 1992	— 0.1
25 April 1992	— 0.4
9 May 1992	0.0
16 May 1992	— 0.2
23 May 1992	— 0.1
30 May 1992	— 0.7
13 June 1992	— 0.2
20 June 1992	— 0.1
27 June 1992	— 0.3
4 July 1992	0.0
11 July 1992	— 0.1
18 July 1992	— 0.3
25 July 1992	— 1.5
1 August 1992	— 0.4
8 August 1992	— 0.3
15 August 1992	— 0.4
22 August 1992	— 0.7
5 September 1992	— 0.2
12 September 1992	0.0
10 October 1992	— 0.2

1	2
24 October 1992	— 0.1
31 October 1992	— 0.4
7 November 1992	— 0.8
14 November 1992	— 0.4
21 November 1992	— 0.3
28 November 1992	— 0.2
5 December 1992	0.0
12 December 1992	0.0
19 December 1992	0.0
26 December 1992	— 0.7
2 January 1993	— 0.7
9 January 1993	— 0.1
16 January 1993	— 0.2
30 January 1993	— 0.1

चांदी आयात करने के लिए रियायत

70. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विदेशों से चांदी का आयात करने संबंधी नियमों में कुछ रियायतें दी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन नियमों के अंतर्गत अभी तक कितनी चांदी का आयात किया गया है और सरकार को सीमाशुल्क के रूप में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वी. चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। असवाब नियमावली, 1978 को दिनांक 8.2.93 की अधिसूचना सं. 13/93–सीमाशुल्क (गै. टै.) द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था। विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अध्यधीन यात्रियों द्वारा चांदी के आयात के संबंध में 500 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से शुल्क की अपेक्षाकृत कम दर निर्धारित करते हुए दि० 8 फरवरी, 1993 की अधिसूचना सं० 4/93–सी.शु. और 5/93 सीमाशुल्क जारी की गयी थीं। इससे भारतीय मूल के यात्री अथवा पासपोर्ट अधिनियम, 1967 के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए वैध पासपोर्टधारी यात्री अपने असबाब के रूप में, आयात शुल्क की रियायती दर पर आभूषणों सहित (परन्तु ऐसे आभूषणों को छोड़कर जिनमें रत्न या मोती जड़े हों) किसी भी रूप में चांदी का आयात कर सकेंगे। यह स्कीम 9 फरवरी, 1993 से लागू हुई है। यह रियायत इस शर्त के अधीन दी गई है कि ऐसे यात्री विदेश में कम से कम 6 महीने की अवधि तक ठहरने के पश्चात् ही भारत में आ रहे हों और यह कि आयात शुल्क संपरिवर्तनीय विदेशी मुद्रा में ही अदा किया जाएगा। यात्री आयात शुल्क की रियायती दर